The Bombay Gazette.

No. 10,032—New Series — BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on THURSDAY, 20th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on SATURDAY, 22nd January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 10th February, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
	of each Month.	

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 80
Suez	„ 380	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 300	„ 110
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 110
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 110

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 9th March, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	19th Jan
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	26th „
BRANKSOME HALL	H. Collin	2,100	300	12th Feb
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	26th „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	12th Mar
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	26th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	H. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WESTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further Particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CARWAR COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE SALE of this Company's property advertised to be held to-morrow is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m.

W. M. CAULAY, }
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

TO BE LET, from the 15th February next, a desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW at Khumbala Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms and four bed rooms, bath rooms, and four dressing rooms. For further particulars apply to
28, Meadow Street, Fort. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Grant Road belonging to the estate of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEASUREMENT OF BALES OF COTTON AND OTHER PRODUCE AT THE VARIOUS BUNDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 15th instant, the FEE for measuring Bales of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, &c., will be REDUCED from 1 pice to 3 pies per Bale.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 12th January, 1881.

EGYPTIAN AND ORIENTAL CIGARETTE COMPANY, Limited.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of the above Company's celebrated CIGARETTES, and are prepared to register Orders for periodical supplies. Sample boxes always at hand. Full particulars on application.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.
8, Church Lane, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION will be HELD at the ROOMS of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, No. 18, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

By order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th January, 1881.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS FOR LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS :

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot			In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	„	24	„	„
9½" by 4"	„	28	„	„
10" by 4½"	„	34	„	„
10" by 4½"	„	33	„	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	„	43	„	„ 23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan. „
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb. „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3800	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
— MECCA	3462	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr. „
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2320	150	T. Alderton	11th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	150	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2753	150	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	100	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

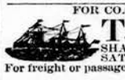
RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival :—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *via* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.



The ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited's, S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above about SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to

SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. URANO, Captain N. UCROPINA will be DESPATCHED as above, on 20th Jan., 1881.

For further particulars Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent, A. H. Lloyd's & N. Co.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1881.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS, up to the 20th instant, for the purchase of about 250 tons of OLD RAILS, which can be seen at the Company's Parell Stores Depot.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

F. MATHEW, Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, General Offices, 11th January, 1881.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the half year ending 31st December, 1880, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.
Company's Offices, Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REVISED RATES FOR GRAIN AND FIREWOOD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the TWENTY-FOURTH of January instant, REVISED RATES for Grain and for Myrabolams, and the common Seeds, which are now charged at the Grain Rates, and for Firewood booked locally between Stations of this Railway, will be brought into force.

Information as to the new rates can be obtained at Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 13th of January, 1881.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, &c., BOOKED THROUGH FROM BOMBAY TO STATIONS BEYOND JABALPUR.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the FIRST of February next REDUCED RATES for Piece-goods, Twist, &c., booked through from Bombay or Byculla to Stations beyond Jabalpur will come into force.

Information as to the new rates can be obtained at Stations, or of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 13th of January, 1881.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

KANDAHAR, KHELAT-I-GILZI AND GHUZNI.

12 inch by 10 inch and under.

OVER ONE HUNDRED IN NUMBER.

Price Rs. 2 each.

Lists on application to

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Sole Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, Karachi, and 27, Leadenhall St., London.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધો હીંદુસ્થાન સપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH (Interim) DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share, making 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital) for the six months ending 31st December, 1880, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 17th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, 7, Hummuman Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 20th January, 1881, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., on production of Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરસી મુલજીની કું.
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, January 11, 1881.

N. B.—TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 18th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummuman Street, on SATURDAY, the 29th January instant, at 2 p. m., to confirm the following special resolution, which was adopted in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 13th instant.

"That the Articles of Association, framed by the Company's Solicitors and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on the 3rd of January instant, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Regulations of the Company, in place of the Regulations contained in table A in the first schedule to the Indian Companies Act of 1866."

By order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1881.

NOTICE TO HOUSE-OWNERS, PROPERTY-HOLDERS AND OTHERS, UNDER SECTIONS 78 AND 79 OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE VALUATION of Houses, Buildings and Lands situated within the limits of the City of Bombay for the levy of Municipal Rates thereon has been COMPLETED, and the Municipal Commissioner will proceed to REVISE the same on the 1st February, 1881.

ALL COMPLAINTS against valuations must be left in writing at the office of the undersigned THREE DAYS before the date mentioned above.

The Assessment books can be inspected at the Assessor's Office.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th Jan. 1881.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on all Policies.

GENUINE

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hœmorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose.

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

Lessees and Managers .... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE. Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY,
AND
MONDAY, 17TH JANUARY,
GILBERT'S MYTHOLOGICAL COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS,
PYGMALION AND GALATEA.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 22
Do. do four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE

BY

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASEL MISSION, MANGALORE Tiles, Roofing and Flooring, Sky-lights and Ventilators, Hollow and Solid Bricks, Tubes, etc. For Samples and illustrated Price Lists apply to

WARDEN and Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
14, Medows Street, Fort.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

THE Public are hereby informed that on and after the 19th instant, Stations on the DHORAJI BRANCH will be OPEN for both Coaching and Goods Traffic, and Passenger Trains will run on the Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway as noted in Time-Bill below. Trains on the Dhoraji Branch run in conjunction with those to and from Bhavnagar; passengers from Wudhwan to Dhoraji or *vice versa* will have to wait at Dhola Junction.

TIME BILL.

Main Line. Stations.	Down Mixed.	Branch Line. Stations.	Down Mixed.
	A. M.		A. M.
Bhavnagar ....dep	4 0		
Ghadechi ....dep	4 7		
Vartej ....dep	4 30		
Sihore ....dep	4 59		
Songad ....dep	5 25	Dhola junction ..dep	6 30
Dhola junction ..dep	6 27	Dhasa ....dep	7 31
Vingala ....dep	7 34	Lathi ....dep	8 17
Botad ....dep	8 26	Chital ....dep	9 4
Kanpur ....dep	10 13	Kunkavao ....dep	10 26
Limbdi ....dep	10 44	Khakharia ....dep	10 57
Wudhwan city ..dep	11 38		P. M.
Do. junction ..arr	11 50	Jetpur ....dep	12 10
		Dhoraji ....arr	1 2

Stations.	Up Mixed.	Stations.	Up Mixed.
	P. M.		A. M.
Wudhwan jun. ..dep	12 13	Dhoraji ....dep	11 5
Do. city ....dep	12 32		P. M.
Limbdi ....dep	1 18	Jetpur ....dep	12 5
Chuda ....dep	1 54	Khakharia ....dep	12 12
Kanpuri ....dep	2 35	Kunkavao ....dep	1 50
Botad ....dep	3 41	Chital ....dep	3 5
Vingala ....dep	4 33	Lathi ....dep	3 57
Dhola junction ..dep	5 52	Dhasa ....dep	4 38
Songad ....dep	6 52	Dhola junction ..arr	5 36
Sihore ....dep	7 13		
Vartej ....dep	7 42		
Ghadechi ....dep	8 5		
Bhavnagar ....arr	8 30		

Attention is invited to the facility now afforded to visitors to the Sacred Hills Setrunja, near Palitana, Girnar near Jetpur, and to the Shrines of Gadra near Botad.

Songad and Sihore stations are within easy distances of Setrunja, and Jetpur and Botad stations are conveniently situated for passengers visiting Girnar and Gadra.

Coaching and Goods Rates to and from each station to other stations on this and other railways with which there is through-booking are exhibited at each station.

Any information that may be required can be obtained from Station-Masters, or on application to the undersigned.

By order,
C. E. VINING, Traffic Superintendent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—I and my family have REMAINED here for one week, and we never found any HOTEL so GOOD in all respects for the comfort and convenience of Travellers. Everything is ADMIRABLY conducted, especially as to cleanliness, civility, and proper food. M. M. MACKENZIE.

A YOUNG PARSI, experienced in Mofussil Cotton Agency and Pressing Business, is open to ENGAGEMENT as Manager, Assistant, or Clerk to a Firm, or Ginning or Press Factory, here or in mofussil. Address "X. Y. Z.," GENERAL POST OFFICE, Bombay.

TO LET, "Caprera," at Matheran. For particulars of rent, list of furniture, and plan of the house, apply to MR. FLOWER.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

FOR SALE, First-Class BILLIARD TABLE, by George Webb, complete with light. Apply to A. J. KARANJA and Co., Bandora.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADY'S NURSE. Excellent testimonials on application. Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.

CHESTNUT HORSE, over 15 hands, strong, sound and quiet in harness, for SALE at BENNETT'S Auction TO-DAY. Capital brougham-horse.

KOPF'S CONSOLIDATED SOUPS and Compressed mixed VEGETABLES for the million. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, sound Arab Horse; Phaeton with moveable box, harness, and stable kit, owner going home. Address Mr. CHART, Hamilton's Hotel.

WATCH-MAKING Intelligent YOUTH WANTED as apprentice. Apply E. J. BRANDON, Watch-maker (from London), 4, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED a first-class European TAILOR'S CUTTER. Must be thoroughly competent. Apply to JOONAS TYEB & Co., 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

AT BENNETT'S to-day a pair of Waler Geldings, fast and quiet, in single and double Harness, believed to be sound. A set of new double Harness

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMFORTABLE Board and Lodging can be had with a family, for two gentlemen or a married couple, terms moderate, apply to "C. B.," care of this paper.

WATCHES, &c., carefully repaired.—E. J. BRANDON, Watch-maker, late Manager, Marks and Co., Member, Horological Society, 4, Meadow St., Bombay.

A PAIR of gray TONGA PONIES for SALE. Deckkance, quiet, go single and double; and a set of DOUBLE HARNESS, brass-mounted. Apply "S. B. K.," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, TEA and Coffee, Ices, Pastry and Confectionery, &c., at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row, Fort.

FURTHER ARRIVALS OF BRANDIES FROM THE COMPANY'S COGNAC AGENCY.

THE CELEBRATED HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 32

OLD PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 29

PALE COGNAC.

Per dozen ... ... Cash ...Rs. 25

These fine Spirits have been known for the past half century as the best value in India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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FURNITURE CRETONNES.

THE BOLTON CRETONNES ...	...Re. 1 0 to Rs. 1 4	per yard.
THE OATMEAL CRETONNES ...	... ... „ 1 8	per yard.
THE SATTEEN CRETONNES...	... ... „ 2 0	per yard.

LENO CURTAINS.

Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16-0, Rs. 18-0, Rs. 25-0, Rs. 30-0 per pair.

NET CURTAINS.

Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14-8 per pair.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GLASGOW BANKRUPT SALE OF DRAPERY.

CLEARING OF THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Gentlemen's Tweed Suits...	... ...	...Rs. 12
„ Bedford-cord Riding Pants	...	... „ 4
Gentlemen's Boots (Dawson's)	... ...	... „ 8
Ladies' „ „	... ...	... „ 4

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No. 6, APOLLO STREET, NEXT TO CATHEDRAL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.

ENGLISH GOODS. SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WARE HOUSEMEN. INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS)

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SOUNDY AND CO., BOMBAY.

Manufacturers and Importers of Musical Instruments of every description.
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, AND HARMONIUMS.
MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.
IRON PIANOS BY ALL THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

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Illustrated Catalogues free by post on application.

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ARTICLES OF UTILITY AND ORNAMENT IN
BEST ELECTRO-SILVERED PLATEDWARE.

	Rs. a.
Breakfast Cruets, in numerous elegant patterns ... ...from	8 0
Beer Mugs, a large variety of patterns and designs ... ... „	10 0
Biscuit Boxes, a very choice assortment of artistic patterns ... ... „	18 0
Butter Dishes, a variety of attractive patterns ... ... „	18 0
Cruet Frames, three, four or six bottles ... ... „	12 0
Claret Jugs, with metal, glass or porcelain body ... ... „	20 0
Candlesticks, with straight or tulip shades, per pair ... ... „	20 0
Cake Baskets, in many ornamental designs ... ... „	25 0
Dishes, Vegetable or Beefsteak, in sets or separately ... ... „	65 0
„ Triflange, three compartments in one Dish ... ... „	80 0
Dessert Knives and Forks in cases, plated, ivory, or pearl handles ... ... „	55 0
Egg Frames in various sizes and styles ... ... „	30 0
Fish Carvers in cases, various patterns ... ... „	18 0
Fish Knives and Forks, in cases, pearl, ivory or plated handles ... ... „	85 0
Ice Pails, several descriptions ... ... „	10 0
Ice Pitchers, the best manufactured ... ... „	45 0
Inkstands, a great variety, suitable for presentation ... ... „	8 0
Knife Rests, in numerous devices, per pair ... ... „	3 0
Muffineers, in cases or separately ... ... „	7 0
Menu Stands, shell, crown, bird and other patterns, per doz ... ... „	6 0
Napkin Rings, in cases of six, or separately ... ... „	1 8
Pickle Frames, two pure cut glass bottles ... ... „	25 0
Salvers in all sizes, engraved or embossed ... ... „	20 0
Salt Cellars, in set, in cases or separately ... ... „	12 0
Soda Water Stands for 3 Bottles ... ... „	16 0
Sardine Boxes to take original box ... ... „	18 0
Tea and Coffee sets, in numerous patterns ... ... „	150 0
Teapots in great variety of styles and sizes ... ... „	8 8
Toast Racks ... ... „	10 0
"Tantalus" Liquor Frame ... ... „	150 0

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CUTLERY TO SUIT ALL REQUIREMENTS.

DETAILED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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AMERICA'S MARVELLOUS RIFLEMAN,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

So far as the actual extent of business passing, our report must be pretty much the same as last week. Cotton is arriving very freely, the receipts during the past week being in round numbers 20,000 bales, and a considerable business is doing in the staple both ready and for future delivery. In Seeds and Wheat, too, transactions continue liberal, and there can now be no doubt that we have before us one of the busiest export seasons we have had for some years past. Imports are perhaps a shade better, but a recovery to anything like a level with home prices seems yet very distant. The further fall in Sterling Exchange which has taken place since the departure of last mail, is an additional adverse feature in connection with it, and one moreover which gives little hope of improvement in the more immediate future. Money, although still comparatively plentiful, is undoubtedly increasing in demand, and Stocks and Shares are easier in consequence. Rupee Paper has undergone a decline of 1¼ per cent., partly owing to the enhanced terms asked for accommodation, but mainly to the fall advised from London, where the drop in Silver has apparently induced holders to realise very freely. Freights are very firm with a large business doing, and notwithstanding the enormous quantity of steam tonnage on the way out, there seems little probability of any material decline in rates taking place during the season, if we do not even see a rise later on.

MONEY.—Although the supply of funds is still large and undoubtedly in excess of present requirements, the gradual increase in the extent of our export trade is rapidly bringing money into more request, and advances on Government Paper which were obtainable a short time ago at 1 to 1½ per cent. per annum at call, cannot now be had under 2½ per cent. The last return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 8th instant showed a reduction in the Cash Balance of over 17 lacks ; and, although we are still of opinion that we may get through the season without a specially high rate of discount being established, there can be no doubt that we have at last come to the time when an upward movement must set in.

EXCHANGE.—At the close the feeling is a shade steadier, but the average tendency of sterling this week has been downwards, and our quotations show a decline since our last report of a half to three-quarters per cent. Last mail-day, after we had written, a drop of 1-32d. to 1-16d. took place, and on Monday business for this steamer opened on the basis of 1s. 7 17-32d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 7 13-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills. The tendency, however, was easier, and private paper gave way 1-32d. during the day. On Tuesday a decline of ¼d. per oz. in Bar Silver in London produced a further fall of 1-16d., and Wednesday witnessed a continuance of the downward tendency with a quotable reduction of 1-32d. to 1-16d. On Thursday rates opened steadier with a temporary recovery of 1-32d. owing to Council drafts in London on the previous day having brought the comparatively high average of 1s. 7½d., but during the day the improvement was again lost. To-day, however, with rather more private paper offering, the Banks have shown greater firmness, and an advance of 1-32d. from the lowest point has been established, closing quotations for ready bills being :—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 15-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7 13-32d., 3 months' sight 1s. 7 19-32d. ; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 23-32d. ; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 7¾d. ; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·08¼ per rupee.

The transactions on the whole have been moderate, and more for future than ready delivery, drawers of private bills, as is usually the case in a declining market, having preferred to work off previous contracts to selling afresh. The same differences continue to be made by the Banks between ready and future delivery, viz. :—1-16d. per rupee per month in buying and 1-32d. per month in selling, up to March, beyond which there is practically no increase. This, however, affords no distinct index as to the views of the future course of the market generally entertained as, in the majority of cases operators now restrict themselves as much as possible to simultaneous operations leaving very little uncovered either way. So far as we can gather, however, the weight of opinion is not in favour of any material rise on present currencies throughout the season. That our exports must be unusually heavy is beyond question, and a temporary squeeze may occur at a particularly busy time, but now that Silver is being largely offered again in the London market at the reduced rate current, the feeling is gaining ground that we are yet a long way off any permanent improvement in the value of the metal ; and some there are who hold the opinion that we have not yet seen the worst of the "Silver scare. Without going so far as that there can be little doubt that the enormous surplus stocks of Silver held both in Europe and America constitute a standing menace to the exchangeable value of the Rupee, while the possible action of the Government of India with regard to their Council drafts is an additional unknown quantity in attempting to form any estimate of the future course of events.

On Calcutta, there is very little doing at present. For demand drafts 1-30 to 1-16 per cent. premium may be quoted, but 60 days' sight bills are quite nominal. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are Rs. 218 per 100 dollars, but nominal. From Hongkong the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 8¼d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 1¼d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The day last steamer left, Paper was in strong demand at Rs. 101⅜ for Fours and Rs. 110½ for Fours-and-a-half, but owing to the decline in Silver at home a decline of ½ per cent. in the former and ¼ on the latter took places on Monday. Tuesday brought news of a heavy fall in values in London, and a further drop of ⅜ was established, and on Wednesday for a similiar reason values again gave way ⅜ to ½. Yesterday the market was quiet at unaltered prices, but to-day buyers have further conceded ¼ to ½, making closing quotations Fours Rs. 100, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 108½. At these figures there is perhaps more disposition shown to do business, but with money increasing in value both here and at home, and Silver the reverse of strong, the position is much less hopeful for holders than it was a short time ago.

SHARES.—During the early part of the week the market was weak, and a very general decline in values was established, but latterly greater steadiness has been apparent and a partial recovery in prices has resulted. In *Bank* shares Agras are unaltered at Rs. 134 and Nationals at Rs. 108. Bank of Bombays declined at one time to Rs. 735, but have since recovered to Rs. 737½. *Press* Companies are somewhat irregular. East India have advanced Rs. 120 and Apollo Rs. 50, but ther is a decline of Rs. 20 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee, Rs. 12½ in Berar, and Rs. 5 in Mofussils. *Spinning and Weaving Mill* shares, at one time very weak, close firm, the decline in the value of the raw staple at the same time that Yarns have improved materially in price having overcome the downward tendency induced by the approach of dearer money. Our list of quotations shows an advance since last mail of Rs. 50 in Alliance and Hydrabad, Rs. 40 in Albert, Rs. 30 in Madras United, Rs. 25 in Dhurrumsey and Khandish, Rs. 20 in Bombay United and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 15 in Hindustan, Rs. 12½ in Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Bhownugger, Empress, Morarjee Goculdas, Soonderdas and Victoria, and Rs. 5 in Oriental. On the other hand, there is a decline of Rs. 15 in Great Eastern, and Rs. 5 in Coorla, Jewraz Ballee, Khutaos Muncunjee, and Mazagon. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies, we have to notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burmah Trading Co., and a decline in Bombay Ice of Rs. 2 per share. Treacher & Co., Limited, are firm at Rs. 775.

PIECE-GOODS.—In a general way there is no marked improvement to notice in the position. Some purchases of 8¼ and 5¼ lb. 39-inch Shirtings have been made for Calcutta, inducing a rise in these makes of about one anna per piece, but otherwise the situation is pretty much as it was. Stocks are large and increasing while the off-take is only limited, the clearances from the bazaar being estimated at not more than 2,000 packages. The further decline in Sterling Exchange renders the possibility of simaltaneous business more remote than ever, and in view of this holders are perhaps somewhat firmer in the hope that an ultimate falling off in the shipments may bring up prices here to more of a parity with first cost. This must, of course, come about some time but when it is difficult to say. At the present moment supplies are very heavy ; large shipments have still to come forward ; and the season is rapidly passing away, so that the first new indent business of any importance dealt with may very possibly be the opening contracts for next season.

Of *Local* made goods the sales this week have been about 1,400 packages at As. 8½ to As. 8⅝ per lb.

TWIST.—Decidedly more activity has been apparent latterly in the demand for English Yarns, and a large business has been done at an advance of ¼ to ⅜ anna per lb. Stocks are getting into more moderate compass, and holders are firmer, but the supplies on the way are large, and there is little disposition shown to buy to arrive. Local Yarns have been even more active than imported. Better advices have been received of late from China, and both for that market and internal consumption large purchases have been made, the estimate of the week being about 3,000 bales at an average for 20s of As. 7 5-16 to As. 7⅞ per lb None of the Mills are at present working to stock.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A fairly active demand exists, and an advance of As. 8 per cwt. must be quoted. In *Yellow Metal* there has been a like improvement, and the market is firm with small stocks. For *Iron* there is a steady market at unchanged prices, supplies on the spot being liberal of nearly all kinds.

COALS.—In the face of the large supplies now arriving, buyers show little disposition to do business, but sellers are equally indifferent, and prices are quite nominal to arrive :—Davison's Rs. 16, Laird's Rs. 15-8, Cardiff Rs. 16-8 per ton alongside.

COTTON.—The character of the Liverpool and New York advices induced considerable pressure to sell, and up to yesterday, when the market was at its worst, a fall of about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per candy in everything except Broach, for which rates have not moved more than Re. 1 to Rs. 2 throughout. To-day a decided reaction has been apparent, and prices have recovered about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 of their previous decline, the market closing very firm. Transactions have been considerable mainly in Omras and Hingunghaut, which have been the cheapest descriptions. Of Broach sellers are very cautious after the experience of last season, and only full rates lead to business. During the week we should say about 8,000 bales have changed hands here between ready and forward contracts irrespective of large direct purchases up-country by exporters which are difficult to estimate.

Arrivals, as will be seen from the figures, are steadily on the increase. Of Omras there can scarcely be a doubt, now that we shall have a large crop, but a great proportion of it will be F. G. F. and under. Hingunghaut is also coming in here very freely, but the quality is very unsatisfactory, and is leading to extensive disputes owing to the difficulty in getting "Good." Regarding Broach the news, on the whole, continues favourable, but a number of people are now of opinion that the yield will not be so large as last season. Samples will probably be received in another week. Of Dholleras we hear nothing, but what is favourable, and taken altogether the crop will be a large one. Estimates of the six months' exports still range from 800,000 to 850,000 bales.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date give the following comparisions with the two previous seasons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	19,207	15,082	11,286
Since 1st September ...	177,654	145,364	95,997
Since 1st Jan.	32,673	27,370	23,476

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of ast mail have been 1,955 bales, making a total of 12,415 bales since 1st January against 8,040 bales for the same period last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Old Good Dhollera (Nominal)	Rs. 214	5 13 32d.
,, F. G. F. do.	,, 206	5 7 32d.
,, G. F. do.	,, 198	5 1 32d.
,, G. F. Compta	,, 188	4 25 32d.
,, F.G.F. Ginned Dharwar (Nominal)..	,, 208	5 9 32d.
New Akote (March delivery)	,, 224	5 21 32d.
,, Good Omra. Ready	,, 222	5½d.
,, Do. do. March delivery	,, 220	5 9 16d.
,, F.G.F. Ready	,, 214	5 13 32d.
,, Do. do.	,, 212	5½d.
,, G. F. Omra. Ready	,, 205	5 7 32d.
,, Do. do.	,, 203	5 5 32d.
,, Good Hinguughaut. Jan. delivery	,, 235	5 15 16d.
,, Good M. G. Broach. March do.	,, 211	6 1 16d.
,, Do. Dhollera. May do.	,, 219	5 19 32d.
,, F.F. Dholleras. May do.	,, 210	5½d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Notwithstanding dull accounts from home the decline in Exchange has helped to support rates which are partially As. 1 per cwt. higher on the week. We quote ready Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-9. April-May delivery Rs. 6-4 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is quiet with only a limited demand at Rs. 5-10 to Rs. 5-12 per cwt. for New Guzerat, May delivery. *Gingelly* maintains about its previous value, say Rs. 38 to Rs. 40 for White, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 for Mixed, and Rs. 34 to Rs. 36 for Red per candy.

WHEAT.—Owing to a pressure to cover contracts the price of Soft White Ready has been pushed up to Rs. 34 to Rs. 34½, but of New Crop May delivery there are still sellers at Rs. 29 to Rs. 29½ per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12 4 0
Carolus	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 108 8 0
Gold Leaf	,, 19 10 0
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19 12 0
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19 12 0
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19 12 0
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19 6 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE brig Salamuttee, 121 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cutch with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bhundara, 2,263 tons, Captain W. Crowder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steamer Teviot, 1,349 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbet, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (9th Dec.) with a cargo of 2,235 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts and Co.

THE steamer Border Chieftain, 990 tons, Captain N. Nicol, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd Dec.) with a cargo of 1,604 tons coals, and Mrs. Nicols, two children, and Miss. Bruce, as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. John Marshall.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 490 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs J. B Carey and 2 children, Major S. Carter, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Slack, Mrs. H. W. Fry, Sub.-Conductor H. Ducke, Sub-Conductor W. Mace, and 79 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Khiva, 1,506 tons, Captain T. Alderton, sailed yesterday for China, with China Mail, and a cargo of 1,521 chests opium, and general cargo, and Mr. Ashborne as a passenger.

DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Peshawar, 2,240 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Australia, with Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Captain C. Jawis, Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, Mr. C. S. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Cox and child, Miss Cox, Miss Harwood, Mr. J. K. Laing, Mrs. and Miss Wills, and Miss Mackinnon. For Sydney.—Mr. J. Salomon and child, Miss Salomon and Governess, Mr. and Mrs. Fairhead, Mr. and Mrs. Fainey, Mr. and Mrs. Tait, Revd. J. Burn, and Revd. W. Laiford. For Galle.—Mr. Young.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Border Chieftain..	Nicol	Liverpool, Dec. 3.
	Bhundara (s).....	Crowder	Calcutta, Dec. 23.
	Teviot (s).....	Nisbet	Sunderland, Dec. 9.
	Beaconsfield(s)....	Cotton	North Shields, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	August (s)	Bjerk	Akyab.
	Royal Alexandria.(s)	Giles	Sandhead.
	H. M. S. Crocodile	Dougherty ..	Natal.
	Khiva (s).....	Alterton	China.
	Peshawar (s).....	Baker	Australia.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, Mitchell, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Brig Sullamuttee, Nacoda, to Cutch.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mathew Curtis, to London.
Steamer Chinsura to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Hurworth, to Trieste and Venice.
Barque Diogene, to Coast and Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s), 5 casks padlocks, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Sons ; 12 crates earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Assyria (s), 20 cases varnish, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

George Skolfield, 9 cases glassware, Muncherjee Pallonjee.
Khiva (s), 5 cases sherry, B. and A. Hormusjee.
Peshawar (s), 10 cases provision, Bolton and Co.
Perim (s), 11 bales strawboards and 13 cases L. stones, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 10 cases brass sheets, Essoofally Ebramjee ; 25 boxes brass sheets, Byramjee Shapoorjee ; 50 cases cognac, Sigg-Sulzier and Co.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 15.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)

FOR INVESTIGATION UNDER-SEC. 408 ACT X OF 1877.

In person—Luckmibai vs Saroop Dewa and others.
In person—Fatma Sultan Begum vs Dada Fakeern and others.
In person—Heerjee Ruttonjee vs Gowa Geega and another. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

459-80—Shapurjee and T.—Burjorjee Cursetjee Panthaky vs Muncherjee Cooverjee—H W Payne.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

456-80—Smith and F—Luckumsey Govindjee and others, vs Hurpal Canjee and others—Shapurjee and T.—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 9.

Hopkins, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

JANUARY 13th.

Poole, Capt., 67th Regt., on duty, from Bangalore.
Burridge, Capt., R. A., on leave, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 14th.

Clay, Lieut.-Col., Staff Corps, on furlough, from Deoli.
Compigne, Surg.-Major, on leave, from Deoli.
Swinburne, Major, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Deolalee.
Field, Lieut., 17th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Satara.
Alexander, Capt., Asst. Inspector of Gymnasia, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14th.

Williamson, Major, 23rd Fusiliers, on leave, to Deolalee.
Karslake, Major, 83rd Regt., on duty, to Natal.
Kirwan, Surg., on duty, to Natal.
Brown, Capt., Army Pay Dept., to rejoin, to Mhow.
Wolh, Capt., Army Pay Dept., to rejoin, to Mooltan.
Burrows, Lieut., 83rd Regt., on duty, to Natal.
Colborne, Lieut., 83rd Regt., on duty, to Natal.
Burnley, Capt., 6th Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Natal.
Hopkins, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Jervis, Capt., Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl., on leave, to Australia.
Adye, Lieut., 83rd Regt., on duty, to Natal.
Mayne, Lieut., 2nd Belooch Regt., on sick leave, to Tasmania.
Cameron, Quarter-Master, 9th Lancers, on sick leave, to Tasmania.
Mitchell, 2nd Lieut., 34th Regt., to join, to Dum Dum.
Templer, 2nd Lieut., 90th Regt., to join, to Calcutta.
Peyton, 2nd Lieut., 70th Regt., to join, to Dinapore.
Mansel, 2nd Lieut., 68th Regt., to join, to Meerut.
Robb, 2nd Lieut., 88th Regt., to join, to Meerut.
Brett, Capt., 68th Regt., to join, to Meerut.
Mields, Capt., 29th Regt, to join to Meerut.
Lyons, Surg.-Major, from leave, to Poona.
Wilson, Lieut., Staff, from leave, to Pachmadhi.
Wilson, 2nd Lieut., 63rd Regt., from leave, to Pachmadhi.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 14th January, 1881.

1. Members are again reminded that there will be three morning parades at the Oval near the Bandstand, viz., Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6-30 a. m., and a Commanding Officer's parade at the Town Hall on Saturday evening at 4-45 p. m. every week, until after the inspection of the Corps.

The regulated number of drills, viz., six Company and six Battalion parades per man, is not enough to keep the Corps in a perfect state of efficiency ; therefore all members who can possibly attend these parades should do so, in order that a satisfactory report from the inspecting general officer may be obtained.

2. The Commandant trusts that all members will do their utmost to render the Corps as efficient as possible and to keep the good name they have hitherto obtained for efficiency in drill and target practice.

3. All members who have not yet completed their annual course of musketry are requested to do so as soon as possible, as the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who has not completed a course of target practice.

By Order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Acting Adjt., B. V. R. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—Day scholars are received on payment of fees varying from Rs. 1 to Rs. 5 a month according to Standard. Half fees for 2nd and all other children of the same family ; Standards 1—8 in the Boys School.

1—5 in the Girls' School. Apply to the HEAD MASTER or LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
Byculla, 3rd Sept.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

RATEPAYER.—Will appear on Monday.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CROWDER—December 8th, at Lewisham, the wife of W. Crowder. B. I. S. N. Company, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAREW—January 8th, at Benares, the wife of Surgeon-Major Carew, Army Medical Department, of a daughter.
CROYDON—January 9th, at Fatehgarh, the wife of Assistant Apothecary W. Croydon, of a son.
GWYTHER—January 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of W. Banks Gwyther, P. W. D., Bengal, of a daughter.
LIEBERT—January 3rd, at Hazaribagh, the wife of Max Liebert, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAWCETT—GEOGHEGAN—January 4th, at Vizianagram, F. Fawcett, Madras Police, to Adelaide Frances Geoghegan, daughter of the late Thomas Geoghegan, Solicitor, Dublin.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—January 9th, at Howrah, Mr. Robert Baxter, aged 67 years.
LYNN—January 3rd, at Benares, at her grandson's house, Mrs. Mary Lynn, widow, aged 76 years.
RADCLIFFE—January 8th, at Lahore, Charles Ford, son of Colonel George Radcliffe, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1881.

THERE never has been, at any time, much love lost between military and political officers in the field in India ; and the old feeling of antagonism shows no signs whatever of abatement in these latter days. Side by side with the Afghan war between the troops and the enemy, there has been fought a semi-official war, quite as fierce, and much more bitter, between the military officers and the politicals, who appeared, no doubt, to the Afghans to be making common cause against them, but who were, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, more deeply interested personally in the lesser than in the larger and more historical struggle, to which ostensibly they looked for the stars and promotions which are the recognised rewards of victory. It was a matter of course that the battle of Maiwand should be fought over again by the two classes of semi-official belligerents whom Ayoub had discomfited on that fatal field ; and the second battle, if more bloodless, has been of much longer continuance than the first. Far be it from us to take any side in this merciless fight! Our only desire is that which is becoming to a benevolent neutral, that is, to see fair play done, and pray devoutly for the eventual return of peace. It is therefore entirely as disinterested friends of humanity that we venture to intervene, and to point out what appear to be certain inaccuracies in the bulletins of the second battle of Maiwand which have been transmitted from time to time by specials from the theatre of war beyond the frontier. We have ventured to call the statements to which we refer inaccuracies, but we are fully conscious that the term in question may be hurled back at our own devoted heads, and that every single rectification which we are about to make may be assailed as what our friend Dr. Pinkerton would stigmatise as "grossly incorrect" and "altogether absurd." Still it is the office of a peacemaker to undergo all risks, and even a little kindly abuse, in the fulfilment of his mission ; and as we have very good authority for what we are about to say, we will say it, and take the consequences, whatever they may be.

Now in this necessary exordium the careful reader will observe that it is impossible to detect a leaning to one side or the other ; whether we are in favour of politicals or military officers in the abstract the most lynx-eyed critic will be unable to detect from our guarded language, and the reason is to be found, not merely in the fact that our language is guarded, but in the underlying fact that we have no preferences whatever in the matter. A good political is to us neither better nor worse than a good combatant officer, and *vice versâ*. We love them both when they do their duty by their country and their Queen. When they do not we never vituperate or denounce ; above all, we never traduce, or say the thing that is not, to the detriment of even the most hopeless failure in either branch of the public service. If anybody, then, imagines that we are now about to forsake that attitude of imposing neutrality which we believe to accord best with the public interest in this matter, let him disabuse his mind of so unworthy a fear. Our only purpose is to see that justice is done, and to endeavour to vindicate the reputation of one who has been subjected, as it appears to us from the facts which have come to our knowledge, to a good deal of misrepresentation, much of which was doubtless due to inadvertence and misapprehension. It is no secret to anybody in India, or for that matter in England, that a great deal—indeed, we might say the whole—of the responsibility of the disaster at Maiwand has been thrown upon the shoulders of Colonel St. John, the political who was at the time with General Burrows's force. It was represented very positively, and spoken of as a fact altogether indisputable, that Colonel St. John refused to doubt the fidelity of the Wali's troops, and that he declined to admit their mutiny till they were seen streaming away towards the Zemindawar country. It has also been stated that he was responsible for the indecision which prevailed in the British camp when the mutiny occurred ; that he endeavoured to dissuade the General from ordering a direct pursuit by pronouncing a certain ford as practicable which as a matter of fact was quite practicable ; that besides this, he took care to know nothing of what was passing on the enemy's side ; that he did not know anything of Ayoub's progress, or of the strength of the force which he commanded ; that he resisted a proposal to retreat when retreat became the only means of saving the brigade, and that he was throughout the *ame damnée* of General Burrows and the force on the Helmund. It was urged especially against the luckless political that on the morning of the 27th July no one was aware that the brigade would have to encounter Ayoub's army at Maiwand a couple of hours after leaving Khusk-i-Nakhud. The fact is indisputable that no one in the British camp expected to meet the army of Ayoub near Maiwand, or indeed to see it on that day at all. But when we come to this point the question whether the political was wholly, or even chiefly, responsible for the absence of knowledge will have to be considered by the help of a fact which we will, for the first time, make known. With respect to the assertion that the political officer refused to doubt the fidelity of the Wali's troops, and declined to admit their mutiny until they were on their march to join the mutiny, it may be stated that a reference to the papers published by the India Office shows that one of the reasons for the brigade being sent to the Helmund was the necessity of confirming the wavering fidelity of the Wali's men. Colonel St. John reported them as unsound directly after the brigade's arrival at Girishk, and it was only the stringent orders given to General Burrows that prevented his crossing that river to disarm them at Colonel St. John's instance. As a matter of fact, they mutinied only when ordered to pass to the Kandahar side of the river, where they would have been promptly disarmed. And Colonel St. John, so far from being incredulous as to the result, was at the time watching their camp for the first sign of mutiny from the southern bank of the Helmund, where he had taken post with the squadron of the 3rd Cavalry under Captain Mayne. It is not true that he was responsible for the indecision which undoubtedly existed with regard to the pursuit of the mutineers. He crossed the river at the head of four companies of infantry under Captain Grant of the Grenadiers, which were sent on to clear the ground for the guns and cavalry which were expected to follow. He proceeded for some distance along the road towards the fort of Girishk, where the mutineers were then assembled. He was recalled with the body of infantry, and it was not until an hour and a half later that Major Blackwood crossed the ford which Colonel St. John is supposed to have pronounced impracticable. As a matter of fact, the fords in that part of the river were very well known, having been crossed and recrossed several times by Colonel St. John himself, by small parties of cavalry, and, on one or two occasions at least, by General Burrows in company with Colonel St. John. No doubt the impression that the latter was averse to the pursuit of the mutineers arose from the fact that when he asked General Burrows whether the country was practicable for guns he answered that he thought not. It was, of course, impossible that the guns could rapidly pursue the flying mutineers straight across the broken surface, and it was best that they should go round by the known road by which they were originally ordered to proceed. The guns were, however, sent by the short cut across the country, and the result was that, even with the assistance of a company of sappers, they were only able to cover three miles in two hours.

But the chief point of general interest in connection with this controversy relates to the events at Khusk-i-Nakhud and Maiwand. It appears from the published telegrams—and we drew attention to the fact at the time—that the information as to Ayoub's strength and line of march was by no means so defective as seems to have been generally believed. It appears that Colonel St. John reported the date and place of Ayoub's reaching and crossing the Helmund within twenty-four hours of the event. He predicted the cavalry reconnaissance on the camp at Khushk-i-Nakhud and the enemy's advance to Maiwand without halting beyond a night at Sangbur—the halfway-house between the Helmund and Maiwand. And on the afternoon of the 26th, the day preceding the battle, he reported the arrival of the advance guard of Ayoub's force at Maiwand. The number of Ayoub's guns and the strength of his infantry and cavalry, and the fact that he had been joined by many thousands of Ghazees, was all perfectly well-known to the political, and through him to General Burrows. Indeed, the strength of the army with which Ayoub had marched out of Herat had been no secret from the first, the information having come by the telegraph through Persia to the Government of India within a few days of their setting out. It seems perfectly true that Colonel St. John strenuously resisted the proposal which was undoubtedly made, that the army instead of moving forward to intercept Ayoub, should fall back and take up a position nearer to Kandahar, and there fight a defensive battle behind entrenchments. It is no doubt now to be regretted that the proposal in question was not adopted. But it must be recollected that until the battle was fought and lost everybody believed that the battle, if fought, would be won. The Secretary of State for India, who is not much given to gasconading, asked the House of Commons what would have been said of General Burrows and Colonel St. John if the force had retreated to Kandahar without striking a blow ? And the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India were most urgent that Ayoub should not be allowed to slip past on the Ghazni road. It is true that these orders were qualified by the proviso that the force at Khushk-i-Nakhud should be sufficiently strong to cope with Ayoub in the field. But, as we have said, at that time no one had any real doubt as to the result of a battle with the Afghans however numerous. It is now perfectly clear that the first cause of the disaster which befell the brigade at Maiwand was the overweening anxiety of the Government at Simla to prevent Ayoub from getting past Kandahar and marching upon Ghazni, a movement which would have delayed, or rendered impossible, the evacuation of Kabul, at that time decided upon from political considerations. Had military considerations alone been considered, the march of Ayoub upon Ghazni would have been the one thing desirable from the British point of view. Once there, or in that region, he would have been exposed to the blows of the 20,000 men then concentrated at Kabul, while the force at Khushk-i-Nakhud and Kandahar, rapidly reinforced and thrown upon his rear, would have rendered escape impossible. He would have been taken as in a trap, with no resource open to him but to procure the best terms of capitulation which the generosity of his enemy might grant. But, as we know, the Government of India made up its mind to evacuate Kabul with the least possible delay, and to fight, as it were, with one hand only on the Kandahar side. The battle of Maiwand became inevitable, and certain causes, to which we need not now recur, converted the battle into a great disaster. It has been urged with considerable bitterness against Colonel St. John, as well as against General Burrows, that when the army moved out of Khushk-i-Nakhud on the morning of the 27th July, not a man in the force expected to meet the enemy on the way to Maiwand, or, indeed, to see his army on that day at all. The explanation of this extraordinary fact—for fact it is—is that a party of cavalry was sent to Sangbur—the halfway halting-place—and it reported on its return that the place was occupied by a few cavalry and Ghazees only. It seemed impossible that Ayoub could move his whole army from the Helmund to Maiwand in a single day, and as no great body of his troops were at Sangbur, it was concluded that he could not reach Maiwand until the 28th. The other route by which Ayoub might possibly have advanced would not enable him to reach Maiwand till the 28th at least. This was the reasoning, and it seems conclusive enough, provided only that the report of the cavalry detachment was correct, and that Sangbur was practically unoccupied. But as a matter of fact, Ayoub was with his whole army at Sangbur on the 26th, when that place was unaccountably reported occupied by a few cavalry and Ghazees only. The Afghan spies came into Khushk-i-Nakhud too late to communicate the real state of the case, for the brigade had set out on its march. One of them did overtake the column on the road, but his declaration that Ayoub's whole army was at Sangbur was not believed in face of the evidence of our own men. The result is a matter of history. The brigade came upon Ayoub's army unawares, and the battle which ensued was fought at a disadvantage which proved ruinous because no adequate steps were taken to counterbalance it as the fight went on. It is of course open to doubt whether the fact of Ayoub's being at Sangbur would have made, if known, any difference in General Burrows's plans. He would have attacked him all the same. He must have attacked at once on the next day, unless he were prepared to allow Ayoub to march past him and get to Ghazni. Consequently the battle at or near Maiwand on the 27th or 28th July was, as matters stood, well nigh inevitable. But it is certain that if the General and his staff were aware, when they were setting out on the march, that the enemy was close at hand, the dispositions for the battle might have been different, and a line of action decided upon which would have secured the best chance of victory. But the fact that the knowledge of a matter so vital was not in possession of the General cannot be laid at the door of the political officer. When two armies are almost in touch the information required should be obtained mainly by the well-understood military expedients of cavalry reconnaissances and scouting. Any information obtained by the Political and Intelligence Department

TELEGRAMS.

LORD RIPON'S CONVALESCENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 14.

The Viceroy's health continues to improve.

THE GOVERNOR AT KURRACHEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 14.

The Governor arrived here this morning, and at noon His Excellency received and replied to an address from the Municipality. Another address was presented by the Chamber of Commerce on the subject of postal communication. The Governor said abolition of the daily post from Bombay was, apparently, a retrograde step, and the Chamber should memorialise the Supreme Government. Their prayer would receive his support.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 14.

The Governor of Bombay arrived this morning from Hyderabad, where he spent a day, accompanied by Colonel Grant, Judicial Commissioner in Sind. His Excellency received an address at noon to-day from the Municipal Commissioners, who, amongst other things, urged upon him the necessity of restoring the daily post between Bombay and Kurrachee. To-night he will be entertained to a dinner by the Commissioner, and to-morrow he leaves for Bombay in the mail-steamer, after inspecting the harbour works, harbour defences, and the lighthouse at Manora in company with Mr. W. H. Price, our Port Engineer.

THE BISHOP OF LAHORE.

The Bishop of Lahore visits Kurrachee on the 8th proximo.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant Montieth, 3rd Sind Horse, has been appointed to the command of the depôt of the 1st Sind Horse, and Lieutenant Smith to the command of the depôt of the 2nd Sind Horse, *vice* Major Philips, gone to Sibi. Colonel Humfrey is to command the 30th N. I., *vice* Colonel Mainwaring.

The 7th Bengal Cavalry passed through Sukkur for Sibi and Kandahar with Colonel Melville, Majors Ferris and Hay, Lieutenants Renny, Carr, and Roberts, and Surgeon Carmichael.

THE COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

Mr. Peile, acting Commissioner, returned from the districts yesterday.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

A telegram from Kandahar received in Calcutta on the 13th instant reports that there is still considerable uneasiness in the trans-Helmund districts. A band of men in the Mahmund pass are stopping and robbing caravans, and the road between Garmsir and Shorawak is also infested with robbers. In consequence, supplies are not coming in as freely as before.

Ishak Khan, Hashim Khan's brother, is said to have written to the Awjais of Zemindawar not to obey the Governor appointed by the English at Girishk, as he himself was shortly coming to their country. The Awjais replied that if he came, they would send him prisoner to Kandahar, as they did not wish for a visit from British troops.

The graves on the battlefield at Maiwand have been repaired.

General Hume held a parade of all the troops in the garrison yesterday—nine regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery.

Small caravans continue to arrive from Herat, but none from Kabul, whence there is consequently no news. The price of wheat has slightly fallen, but forage grain remains steady.

Weather still bright and cold.

The report published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* of 11th January that Hashim Khan and Hussam Khan have captured Maimaneh has been for some time current, but is not confirmed by enquiry from the best available sources of information. Hashim Khan is positively stated to be still in the neighbourhood of Furrah.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LORD KIMBERLEY AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Lord Kimberley (Secretary of State for the Colonies), in reply to a deputation from the Peace Society which waited upon him to-day respecting the Boers' rebellion, said that the first duty of the Government was to relieve the garrisons in the Transvaal. If the Boers desisted from armed resistance to the British, an arrangement might possibly be come to with them; at the same time His Lordship drew the attention of the deputation to the doubtful title of the Boers to any portion of the Transvaal.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

Mr. Gladstone has declined to give the Irish Liberal members any pledges as to the extent of the Irish Land Bill, but stated that he was anxious to do justice.

THE BASUTO WAR.

Telegrams from the Cape state that the successes of the colonial forces in Basutoland continue, and that thousands of cattle have been captured.

TRIAL OF THE LAND LEAGUERS.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Mr. Macdonagh yesterday in Dublin opened the case for the defence of the Land Leaguers, and in doing so said he regarded the present Government prosecution of the Leaguers as the Irish landlords' indictment against their tenants.

SECESSIONS FROM THE PARNELL FACTION.

Mr. Shaw, M.P. for Cork, and a Home Ruler, besides fifteen other Irish members of the House of Commons, have seceded from Mr. Parnell and his party.

STRIKE IN LANCASHIRE.

Forty-thousand colliers in Lancashire are now on strike.

THE SQUADRON FOR THE CAPE.

The detached British squadron which is going to the Cape has received orders to land a naval brigade there, in order to co-operate with the land forces.

THE WAR IN BASUTOLAND.

Latest advices state that the colonial forces have captured the stronghold of the Basutos, with but trifling loss on the colonial side.

THE PERUVO-CHILIAN WAR.

Telegrams from South America state that the Chilian forces have captured the town of Lorin, situated a little to the south of Lima, on which city they are still advancing.

THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN ARMY COMMISSION.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington (Secretary of State for India), in reply to a question, said that the Government of Lord Lytton had not made any recommendation relative to the report of the Indian Army Commission; the home Government had, however, requested the Indian Government to state its views on the subject, but probably the illness of the Marquis of Ripon had delayed the despatch of a reply.

His Lordship, in reply to another question put, said the immediate movement of our troops from Kandahar was not probable, and he hoped that there would be time for a discussion of the papers by the House before the movement took place. He could not, however, promise a postponement of the troops being moved in order to admit of the discussion.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Almora, which arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Anchor Line steamer Galatea left here for Bombay yesterday.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats unchanged.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5 3-16d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..... 1s. 7¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅜
5 do. French Rente, 1872 ..... 120½
Bar Silver ..... 51d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 81
4½ do. do. 98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 103½
The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—
Reserve of Notes.....£11,360,000, Inc. £ 300,000
Bills Discounted .....£20,800,000, Dec. £2,000,000
Bullion .....£24,100,000, Dec. £ 200,000
The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 41 per cent.
Departure—Trafalgar.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JAN. 14, 6-32 P.M.

H. M.'s Steamship Dryad left for Pondicherry at 5 p.m.

THE number of visitors to Kashmir during the ensuing season, it is stated, will be limited to three hundred.

THE *Kandahar News* announces the death of Captain Weigal, Paymaster, 11th Regiment, on Wednesday, the 22nd December.

MR. MACNABB, who had just been appointed to succeed Sir R. Sandeman at Khelat, has to resign the service almost at once, ill-health having compelled him to refuse a second offer of the Beluchistan Agency.

SIGNORA CARLOTTA PATTI'S concert company are at present in Madras. After Madras and Bangalore they propose to visit Bombay, and to give some concerts.

THE Viceroy will shortly have before him for approval and sanction the arrangements regarding the evacuation of the Khyber, and orders will be issued thereon immediately. The Punjab Government, the Allahabad paper asserts, consider the terms arrived at with the tribal jirgahs as the best that can be arranged.

WE are informed by the Secretaries of the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold-Mining Company, Limited, that half the capital of the company is already subscribed, and that if applications continue to flow in at the present rate, the share-list will be closed before the end of this month.

THE Daivadnya community of Poona have forwarded a numerously-signed memorial to Mr. J. G. Moor, the Collector, objecting to the place assigned to them in the classification of all the sects of the Hindu race in connection with the approaching census. The memorialists, in dealing with the several points in connection with their representation, state that the mistake, caused perhaps by oversight, has given rise to great discontent among the members of that community.

THE *Pioneer's* desperate attempts to procure the abolition of the Press Commissionership arouse at once the pity and indignation of the *Jame Jamshed*. The latter insists that the Press Commissionership is a public boon, and confidently believes that no member of the whole Indian press, English as well as vernacular, with the solitary exception of the *Pi* regards it as anything else. The quixotic endeavour which the paper is bent upon, to fight the Commissionership to death, is purely selfish.

THE petty Chief of Bahrein, in the Persian Gulf, having been menaced by hostile Arabs, a British gunboat is reported to have steamed to the place, and shelled and dispersed the malcontents.

THE *Pioneer* states that its special correspondent with General Roberts' force, Mr. Hensman, is preparing his letters for re-publication, with maps and photographs. The book will probably be soon announced in Lond on.

THE appointments in connection with the Municipal Commission of Ahmedabad are, according to a local paper, made on grounds other than those of fitness. A knot of relatives and friends, it is alleged, find convenient berths at the expense of the city, and now that the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., is there, the *Hitechu* begs he will personally investigate the matter, and see how the interests of the public are sacrificed to those of persons.

THE official opening of the Dhoraji branch of the Bhownagar-Gondal Railway will take place at Dhoraji on the 18th instant. The following is the programme to be observed on the occasion :—A durbar will be held at 4-30 p. m. The Thakor Saheb of Gondal will enter the durbar tent at 4-15 p. m. under a salute of nine guns. He will receive the Political Agent of Kathiawar on arrival at 4-30 p. m. under a salute of eleven guns, and conduct him to a seat at his right hand on a couch prepared for the occasion. The Political Agent will then proceed to declare the railway open, and drive in the last spike in presence of the assembly, which will then disperse.

A MISAPPREHENSION seems current, the *Pioneer* says, regarding the compensation to be paid to the Silladar Cavalry lately employed in Afghanistan. Government is inclined to treat the regiments in the handsomest way; and under orders from the Military Department issued to officers commanding, committees are now sitting in each regiment to appraise the losses in horse-flesh, clothing, tents, accoutrements, and saddlery. Two-thirds of the sums claimed are advanced without question, pending final decision as to the exact amounts, and special advances up to twenty thousand rupees are sanctioned to each of the several corps to assist in remounting and re-equipping them. These sums are granted free of interest.

THE number of vessels that entered the port of Calcutta during the past year was 976, representing a total tonnage of 1,219,554 tons. There is an increase in both respects as compared with the previous year, but a slight decrease in comparison with the three years before 1879. The returns for the years 1877 and 1878 were both affected by famine requirements, and do not represent the normal condition of things. As compared with 1876 the decrease amounts to 19 vessels. Of the total of the year, 471 were steamers. The British India fleet trading with Calcutta represent 218 of these; next come the Asiatic Company with 34; and the P. and O. Company with 26. Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. head the list of consignees with 246 vessels.

A CURIOUS case of superstition is mentioned in the *Indian Medical Gazette*. Mahabir Singh Thakur, aged about 30 years, was sent to the hospital at Rae Bareilli by the police for examination. It was said that he had cut out his own tongue, and on examination it was found that about three-quarters of an inch of the tongue had been cut off obliquely. The cut was uneven, and looked as if made with a blunt knife. The patient, who was perfectly sane, said that for three years he was subject to fever every fourth day. He vowed to the goddess Debi that if he got well, he would shed the blood of his tongue in her honour. The fever left him three months before he fulfilled the vow, but he waited until the eighth day of the light fortnight of Kaur, which is particularly sacred to the goddess Debi.

THERE is published in general orders the result of the court-martial which sat at Aden at the end of November to try Major Yaldwyn, of 14-8 R. A., on charges of falsifying the balance-sheet of the battery; of being privy to the falsification; and of culpable negligence in keeping the accounts and in the case of the money entrusted to his charge, in consequence of which neglect there was a deficiency of Rs. 10,390. The court found Major Yaldwyn not guilty of the first and second charges, but guilty of the third charge, and sentenced him to be dismissed from Her Majesty's service, and to be put under stoppages of pay until he should have made good the sum of Rs. 10,148-8-9, at which amount the court fixed the deficiency. The Commander-in-Chief confirms the conviction, but limits the stoppage of pay to Rs. 6,646, "beyond which," Sir F. Haines remarks, "I do not see that there is a deficiency proved."

THE Chief of Bhownagar has earned golden opinions from a Gujarati paper of advanced views for having invited native gentlemen to the State banquet given on the opening of the railway. This, it would appear, was an innovation on an existing custom which the *Rast Goftar* regards as pernicious. Considering the exclusiveness of caste in the mofussil, the *Rast Goftar* thinks the example set by His Highness, at the advice of his wise and enlightened Dewan, is worthy of public gratitude, and of being widely imitated by other native chiefs. The event is further "regarded as worthy of notice in that one of the leading members of the Parsee community, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, C. S. I., was present at the banquet, and so dealt a blow to the quibble set up by some members of the community against dining with people of other creeds on religious grounds."

THE Lahore paper's latest advices from Kabul state that the Ameer has postponed his intended visit to Allahabad. This is supposed to be caused by the refusal of General Mahomed Jan to accompany him. Though outwardly on good terms, there is reason to believe that a strong spirit of distrust exists between the two. The Ameer has, it is said, amassed about a crore of rupees—a million sterling—since his accession. Of this 40 lakhs have been collected from the confiscation of the effects of Husain Khan, Sipah Silar, a chief who held high rank in the service of Dost Mahomed Khan, and who fled to Peshawar at the outbreak of the war with a considerable portion of his wealth, and thence went on a pilgrimage to Mecca. His house at Kabul has been destroyed, and all treasure found concealed the Ameer has appropriated. In the same manner the property of all the sirdars who have left Kabul has been confiscated. The revenues of Hazara and Kohistan were also levied to replenish the Ameer's treasury, and great exertions are being made at Ghazni by General Haidar Khan to collect and remit money to Kabul. A report from Khulm, in Turkistan, states that four regiments of the force lately under the Wali Shere Ali Khan have declared for Ayoub, and under a sirdar appointed by him have taken possession of Balkh, and are now endeavouring to oust Mahomed Hussak Khan, the Ameer's brother, from the Governorship of Afghan-Turkistan.

REGARDING the contemplated reductions in the number of general officers, which Reuter mentioned in a meagre telegram the other day, the *Madras Mail* writes :—"Until further particulars reach us, however, it is impossible to form an idea as to the working of the scheme. Neither can we say how the immediate weeding is to be accomplished —according to the age, or according to the standing in the lists of the senior generals in each grade. If the former standard be fixed upon, we must of course wait for the *Gazette* that will contain the retirements. If the latter, the twenty-five full generals swept away will include Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Frederick Haines, Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir A. Cunynghame, with other distinguished officers whose names have been frequently before the public. The senior general left in active employ in this case would be Sir Charles Ellice. In the fifty lieutenant-generals to go General Elmhirst's name would be included; and, in addition, those of General Warre, the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, Sir E. Smyth, Sir J. Airey, &c. Among the major-generals the havoc would be terrible involving the loss to the service of several excellent officers. In fact, it is impossible, with the Army List before us, to believe that it is contemplated to make the reductions off-hand that the telegram would at first sight appear to announce. The compulsory retirement of seventy-five major-generals sounds incredible, unless they all happen to be over sixty-five years of age, a fact that we have every reason to doubt. The retirement hereafter of generals at eighty years of age, and lieutenant and major-generals at sixty-five seems less unreasonable. It is to be presumed, of course, that in special cases special indulgence can be granted by the Crown, and also that officers once appointed to regimental colonelcies will retain their position and emoluments even after being retired by the age scheme. The immediate working of the retirement order will prove a crushing blow to those general officers who have been waiting anxiously for their regimental colonelcies. In the cases of those actually within reach of the prize the disappointment should be atoned for by a bonus."

THERE is plenty of prize-shooting in store for the volunteers during the next month or two. Besides the Simla match at 200 and 500 yards, which closes on the 1st February, and the Calcutta match, at 500 and 600 yards, which is to be open from the 14th to the 28th February, there are the Northern India Rifle Association Army and Volunteer matches. These include, beside some matches for European and native soldiers only, a Skirmishing Sweepstakes "open to all British regiments of cavalry and infantry, batteries of R. A., and corps of volunteers in all India and Burmah;" a "Volley Competition, open to the British army and volunteers in all India and Burmah;" a "Volunteer Inter-Company match;" and a "Volunteers (individual) Contest." The prizes for the Skirmishing Sweepstakes will depend on the amount of entrance fees, which will be divided amongst the ten highest competitors. The conditions are—Regulation target, 300 yards from firing point; a post to be placed 50 yards behind the firing point; each competitor to be in any position at the firing point, ammunition in pouch or pocket, action of rifle closed; at the word "commence" he will fire two shots, then with rifle unloaded, run round the post, back to the firing point, carrying his rifle and ammunition with him, load and fire two more rounds, run round the post again; and so on as many times as he can in three minutes from the start. This match is open from now till the 28th February. Each competitor may enter as often as he pleases, paying the entrance fee (Re. 1 for non-commissioned officers and men and Rs. 2 for officers) each time. The "Volley Competition" is to be competed for by troop, battery, or company sections, 12 men in each section; all the men are to be from the same troop, battery, or company, *i. e.*, teams are not to be made up regimentally. The distance is 500 yards, and the time allowed two minutes. The entrance fee per section is Rs. 6. This match is open till the 28th March. The "Volunteer Inter-Company match" is for a cup, value about 300. The entrance subscription is Rs. 10 from each company. The distances to be fired at are 200 yards standing and 500 and 600 yards any position; seven shots at each range. Each company may send as many officers and men as they wish to compete, and the scores of the best seven men from each will be taken to decide the winning company. The company subscription has been fixed at only Rs. 10 in the hope that every company in India will enter for the match, which will be open till the 28th February. For the "Volunteers Contest" prizes have been offered ranging from Rs. 100 (with a silver medal) to Rs. 10. The match is open to all volunteers in India and Burmah. Those volunteers who are members or associates of the N. I. R. A. will be allowed one entry free, but for subsequent entries they must pay the regular entrance fee of Rs. 2. The number of entries permitted is unlimited. The distances are 200 yards standing, and 500 yards any position, the same as the Simla match now pending; and the match is declared open till the 28th February.

THERE took place at Moscow, on the 17th December, a scene which is characteristic of the relations at present existing between the student youth of Russia and those placed in authority over them. The students of the Medical Faculty of the University, dissatisfied at the disregard of their demands, held a noisy meeting, disturbing one of the professors in his lecture. The governing body thereupon sentenced six students to expulsion, and upon this becoming known their comrades, to the number of four hundred, assembled in the courtyard, crying out for the Rector. The latter, instead of making his appearance, escaped to the house of the Governor-General, who sent a superintendent of police to put an end to the disturbance. Finding verbal persuasion to be of no use, General Kozloff surrounded the University with gendarmes and police, and arrested the whole four hundred, who made no attempt at resistance. One account states that they were all lodged in prison, but that many were subsequently set free. The *Moscow Gazette*, the editor of which, M. Katkoff, is Professor at the University, lays all the blame for this unhappy occurrence on the party represented, it may be said, by the *Golos*, which has encouraged the students in their demands for reform.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* regards the state of affairs in Ireland as the result of "a portentous struggle between peasantry and landowners, a huge strike," and compares the action of the former in keeping a grip of the land to that of English artisans who kept the houses in which they lived, though these houses belonged to the employers with whom they were contending. At Newcastle hundreds of the men on strike went on living in the houses of the masters whom they were resisting to the death. They used actually to picket the foundry gates from the doorsteps of cottages that were the property of the foundry owner. At Blackburn there were miles of cottages which gave their usual shelter to the very operatives who were engaged in a ferocious struggle with the masters who owned the cottages. They could not pay rent, and they would not turn out. The employers used to point to this as a circumstance of singular provocation; but not one of them ever thought of driving their enemies into the streets, as they had a perfect legal right, and as they believed a perfect moral right, to do. Even this was not all. In more than one case the employers actually kept open and maintained the schools to which the children of their enemies were every day sent to be educated. It is constantly said that the agitation in Ireland is the work of a few audacious men. But here, again, the Irish landlord is no more hardly treated than the English capitalist. In an industrial strike the proportion of active spirits is always very small; and there was one instance in the great Newcastle struggle where it was estimated that, out of between three and four thousand workers in a given concern, not more than a hundred and fifty were members of the Union. It was much the same throughout the whole history of industrial warfare. . . . It would be unreasonable to contend that the struggle in Ireland is not complicated with political issues, and therefore the parallel will not hold good in every particular. But it is sufficiently close and exact to shed a strong light on the real nature of what is going on. That the root of the movement is economic more than it is anything else is shown by its spread to Ulster. It was the Grand Orange Lodge of Monaghan, acting with other Orange lodges of the province, that framed the programme adopted at the county meeting at Monaghan—a programme demanding an equitable settlement of the land question as absolutely necessary."

AN OFFER TO BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

OUR local contemporary published a somewhat incorrect report yesterday, to the effect that Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the Sheriff of Bombay, had presented Rs. 50,000 to the Parsee Girls' School Association for the purpose of erecting a suitable and permanent building for the "institution." The facts appear to be these. In a letter dated 23rd ultimo, addressed to the managing committee of the association—which at present maintains three schools, one in the Fort, another at Chundanwady, and a third at Mazagon—Mr. Sorabjee stated that a Parsee gentleman, (whose name is not disclosed) desired to build a school-house for the Fort school capable of accommodating from 400 to 500 girls, at a cost of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000, and that should the gentleman succeed in getting from Government a free site, he proposed to raise a more handsome building for the amount above mentioned. The conditions attached to the offer were—1, that the new school-house should bear the name of a Parsee gentleman or lady in addition to that of the association; and 2, that a suitable minute of the death of the gentleman or lady (whenever that event occurred) should be recorded in the books of the association, and that the school should be closed on the day of the death, as well as on the anniversary of the day in future years, in respect to his or her memory. Mr. Sorabjee's offer was considered at a meeting of the managing committee of the association held in the Fort School on the 10th instant, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell presiding. After some discussion the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—That in accordance with the conditions mentioned in the letter of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee, the offer of a Parsee gentleman to build a school-house for the Fort school of the association, at a cost of from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000, be accepted, but on the understanding that the school-house should be located in a populous part of the Fort, or in or near Hornby Row.

THE LATE GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY AS A LITTERATEUR.

THE gifted "Sir Ali Baba" had taken several steps up the ladder of literary fame before death terminated a career that was full of promise. He will be remembered chiefly as the author of "Twenty-one Days in India," a series of sketches which appeared in *Vanity Fair*, and which were again published in a volume issued by Messrs. Allen last summer. He was also the author of one or two other interesting works. His sparkling wit and polished sarcasms were highly appreciated by the public. His most cutting sarcasms were delivered with such a grace, and with such a freedom from anything approaching malice, that whilst they rarely failed to go home, they never caused a rankling wound. A man who possesses humour of the truest kind has always in his heart a deep sense of pathos, and in Aberigh-Mackay the two qualities were united with singular happiness. He hated anything like "humbug" and was ever unsparing in his denunciations of it. His work entitled "Twenty-one Days in India" gives an admirable example of the wide range of his abilities. He was equally at home with Government officials, rajas, soldiers, planters, shikarris, and ryots, and he sketches the characters and surroundings of each with the hand of a master. He had a wonderful command of language and a memory which enabled him to furnish the aptest of quotations in respect of any and every subject upon which he happened to write; his works, too, sparkle with epigrams. Here are a few lines from his sketch of the "Political Agent" :—

A Political Agent cannot be taken home. The purple bloom fades in the scornful climate of England; the paralytic swagger passes into sheer imbecility; the thirteen-gun tall talk reverberates in jeering echoes; the chuprassies are only so many black men, and the raja is felt to be a joke. The Political Agent cannot live beyond Aden. The Government of India keeps its Political Agents scattered over the native States in small jungle stations. It furnishes them with maharajas, nawabs, rajas, and chuprassies, according to their rank, and it usually throws in a house, a gaol, a doctor, a volume of Aitchison's Treaties, an escort of native cavalry, a Star of India, an assistant, the powers of a first-class magistrate, a flag-staff, six camels, three tents, and a salute of eleven or thirteen guns. In very many cases the Government of India nominates a Political Agent to the rank of Son-to-a-Lieut.-Governor, Son-in-Law-to-a-Lieut.-Governor, Son-to-a-Member-of-Council, or Son-to-an-agent-to-the-Governor-General. Those who are thus elevated to the Anglo-Indian peerage need have no thought for the morrow what they shall do, what they shall say, or wherewithal they shall be supplied with a knowledge of Oriental language and occidental law. Nature clothes them with increasing quantities of gold lace and starry ornaments, and that charming, if unblushing, female—Lord Lytton begs me to write "maid"—Miss Anglo-Indian Promotion, goes skipping about among them like a joyful kangaroo.

He could with his penetrating glance discern the weakest as well as the strongest points in the native character, and he paints in glowing colours and in honest indignation the picture of the red chuprassie :—

The red chuprassie is ubiquitous; he is in the verandah of every official's house in India, from the Governor-General downwards; he is in the portico of every Court of Justice, every Treasury, every Public Office, every Government School, every Government Dispensary in the country. He walks behind the Collector; he follows the conservancy carts; he prowls about the candidate for employment; he hovers over the accused and accuser; he haunts the Raja; he infests the tax-payer. He wears the Imperial Livery; he is to the native population of India the exponent of British Rule; he is the mother-in-law of liars, the high-priest of extortioners, and the receiver-general of bribes. Through this refracting medium the people of India see their rulers. The chuprassie paints his master in colours drawn from his own black heart. Every lie he tells, every insinuation he throws out, every demand he makes, is endorsed with his master's name. He is the arch-slanderer of our name in India. English officers who have become de-Europeanised from long residence among undomesticated natives, or by the habitual performance of petty ceremonial duties of an Oriental hue, employ chuprassies to aggrandise their importance. They always figure on a background of red chuprassies. Such officials are what Lord Lytton calls White Baboos.

Hear him, in his sketch of the "Planter," declare the mistake of a sedentary life and the glory of an out-of-door existence :—

We paltry officials live meanly in pen-and-ink sketches. Our little life is bounded by a dream of promotion and pensions. We toil, we slave; we put by money, we pinch ourselves. We are hardly fit to live in this beautiful world, with its laughing girls and grapes, its summer seas, its sunshine and flowers, its Garnet Wolseleys and bulbuls. We go moping through its glories in green spectacles, befouling it with our loathsome statistics and reports. The sweet air of heaven, the blue firmament, and the everlasting hills do not satisfy our poisoned hearts; so we make to ourselves a little tin-pot world of blotted-paper, debased rupees, gazetted lists and tinsel honours; we try to feed our lungs on its typhoidal effluvia. Aroint thee, Comptroller and Accountant-General, with all thy grisely crew! Thou art worse than the blind Fury with the abhorred shears; for thou wilt cut my thin-spun-pay-wearing spectacles, thrice branded varlet!

That Aberigh-Mackay had poetic instinct and a mastery of poetic language, and a generous sympathy with the sons of the soil, is clear from the following beautiful passage, which occurs in his portrait of "The Villager" :—

But even the poor Indian cultivator has his joys beneath the clouds of Revenue Boards and Famine Commissions. If we look closely at his life we may see a soft glory resting upon it. I am not Mr. Caird, and I do not intend entering into the technical details of agriculture—"Quid de utilitate loquar stercorandi?"—but I would say something of that sweetness which a close communion with earth and heaven must shed upon the silence of lonely labour in the fields. God is very active, and active in all the manifold sights and sounds of this marvellous world of His. In that mysterious temple of the Dawn, in which we of noisy mess-rooms, heated courts, and dusty offices are infrequent worshippers, the peasant is at his prayers. There he offers up his hopes and fears for rain and sunshine; there he listens to the anthems of birds we rarely hear, and interprets auguries that for us have little meaning. The beast of prey skulking back to his lair, the stag moving down to the jheel, the wild cat descending from the forest, the wedge of wild fowl flying with trumpet notes to some distant lake, the vulture hastening in heavy flight to the carrion that night has provided, the crane flapping to the shallows, and the jackal shuffling along to his shelter in the nullah, have each and all their portent to the initiated eye. Day, with its fierce glories, brings the throbbing silence of intense life, and under flickering shade, amid the soft pulsations of Nature, the cultivator lives his day-dream. What there is of squalor, and drudgery, and carking care in his life melts into a brief oblivion, and he is a man in the presence of his God with the holy stillness of Nature brooding over him. With lengthening shadows comes labour and a re-awaking. The air is more full of all sweet sounds, from the fine whistle of the kite, sailing with supreme dominion through the azure depths of air, to the stir and buzzing chatter of little birds and cricketers among the leaves and grass. The egret has resumed his fishing in the tank where the rain is stored for the poppy and sugar-cane fields, the sand-pipers bustle along the margin, or wheel in little silvery clouds over the bright waters, the gloomy cormorant sits alert on the stump of a dead date-tree, the little black divers hurry in and out of the weeds, and ever and anon submerge under the water in hot quest of some tiny fish; the whole machinery of life and death is in full play, and our villager shouts to his patient oxen and lives his life. Then gradual darkness, and food with homely joys, a little talk, a little tobacco, a few sad songs, and kindly sleep. The villages are of immemorial antiquity; their names, their traditions, their hereditary offices have come down out of the dim past through countless generations. History sweeps over them with her trampling armies and her conquerors, her changing dynasties and her shifting laws—sweeps over them and leaves them unchanged. The village is self-contained. It is a complete organism, protoplastic it may be, with the chlorophyll of age colouring its institutions, but none the less a perfect, living entity. It has within itself everything that its existence demands, and it has no ambition. The torment of frustrated hope and of supersession is unknown in the village. While we are always striving to roll our prospects and our office boxes up the hill to Simla may learn a lesson here.

There is humour and pathos very touching in his description of the "Old Colonel."

The old Colonel has no harm in him; his scandal blows upon the grandmothers of people that have passed away, and his little improprieties are such as might illustrate a sermon of the present day. But you must never speak to him as if his sun were setting. He is as hopeful as a two-year-old. Every *Gazette* thrills him with vague expectations and alarms. If he found himself in orders for a Brigade he would be less surprised than anyone in the Army. He never ceases to hope that something may turn up—that something tangible may issue from the circumambient world of conjecture. But nothing will ever turn up for our poor old Colonel till his poor old toes turn up to the daisies. This change only, which we harshly call "Death," will steal over his prospects; this new slide only will be slipped into the magic lantern of his existence, accompanied by funeral drums and slow marching. Soon we shall hardly be able to decipher his name and age on the crumbling gravestone among the weeds of our horrible station cemetery—but what matters it?

"For his bones are dust,
And his sword is rust,
And his soul is with the saints, we trust."

Mr. Mackay had no sympathy whatever for the gentlemen who visit India for a month or two and publish their impressions of the country and the people. "The Travelling M. P." is one of the most sarcastic things he ever wrote. He calls the gentleman "a ridiculous old Shrovetide cock, whose ignorance and information leave two broad streaks of laughter in his wake, and who is turned loose on the reading public."

We think the most beautiful and pathetic piece Aberigh-Mackay ever wrote is "Baby in Partibus." The outer world lies dimly round Baby; within strange shadows are flitting by. The wee body is pressing heavily upon the spirit; Baby is becoming conscious of the burthen. He will be quiet for hours on his little cot; he does not sleep, but he dreams. Earth's joys and lights are fast fading out of those restless eyes. Baby's spirit is waiting on the shores of eternity, and already hears "the mighty waters rolling evermore." The broken toys are swept away into a corner, a silence and fear has fallen upon the household, black servants weep, their mistress seeks refuge in headache and smelling salts, the hard father feels a strange, an irresistible welling up of tender memories. He loves the golden-haired boy he hardly knew it before. If he could only hear once more the merry laugh, the chatter and the shouting! But he cannot hear it any more; he will never hear his child's voice again. Baby has passed into the far-away Thought-World. Baby is now only a dream and a memory, only the recollection of a music that is heard no more. Baby has crossed that cloudy, storm-driven bourn of speculation and fear whither we are all tending. Baby is planted out for evermore in the dank and weedy little cemetery that lies on the outskirts of the station where he lived and died. Those golden curls, those soft and rounded limbs, and that laughing mouth, are given up to darkness and the eternal hunger of corruption. Through sunshine and rain, through the long days of summer, through the long nights of winter, for ever, for ever, Baby lies silent and dreamless under that waving grass. The bee will hum overhead for evermore, and the swallow glance among the cypress. The butterfly will flutter for ages and ages among the rank flowers—Baby will still lie there. Come away, come away, your cheeks are pale, it cannot be, we cannot believe it, we must not remember it; other Baby voices will kindle our life and love, Baby's toys will pass to other Baby hands. All will change; we will change.

Mr. Mackay commenced to write for the *Bombay Gazette* at the beginning of last year. The sayings of "Our Political Orphan" soon attracted attention —their clever, incisive criticism, their happy application to current events, and their bright humour could not fail to do; and they have been quoted all over India, as they appeared, with as much promptness as the famous Ali Baba papers. In the very first paragraph of the very first contribution by the "Political Orphan" which we published is this touch of his artist hand :—"The Government of India is profoundly stirred. Mr. Lepel Griffin has been sent to Kabul; and the *Pioneer* is striking attitudes of constrained reticence. If the insurgents at Kabul and Ghazni are not intimidated by the approach of Mr. Lepel Griffin, it must be attributed to their moral insensibility." In another paper, we are told: "You might educate twins at Cooper's Hill, cheering them in the vacations with yachting and grouse-shooting for the sum of money now spent at Rurki on each student." The "Orphan" was particularly amused with Mr. Lepel Griffin's mission as he chronicled in a special article published in the early part of April last, and styled "The Gryphon's Anabasis"—perhaps the best thing of the kind that Mr. Mackay ever wrote. It is so good that it will bear re-perusal; and we repeat the whole of it here :—

For some days the moustaches had been assuming a fiercer curl; more and more troopers had been added to the escort; the Lord whispered in the unreluctant ear softer and softer nothings; the scarlet runners bowed lower and lower; and it was rumoured that the Lord had given the Gryphon a pot of his own club-mutton hair-grease. It would be a halo. This development of glory must have a limit; a feeling got abroad that the Gryphon must go. The Commander-in-Chief would come up to him bathed in smiles, and say nothing; the Private Secretary with tears in his eyes he would swear with far resounding multitudinous oaths to accompany the Gryphon. One day Wolseley's pocket-book and a tooth brush would be packed in tin; next day they would be unpacked. The vacillation was awful; it amounted to an agony; it involved all the circles; the newspapers were profoundly moved. The Gryphon starts. Editors forget their proofs; Baboos forget Moses; mothers forget their cicisbeos. The mind of Calcutta is turned upon the Gryphon. A thousand blue eyes and ten thousand black foxes him. He takes his seat. A double-first class carriage has been reserved. The Superindent-General of Balloons and Fish-worms is on the look-out on the platform: the Gryphon steps out, takes precedence of him, and then returns to his carriage. The excitement increases. Prepaid telegrams are flashed to Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, and Lahore; the engine whistles "God save the Queen-Empress" and the Secretary to the Punjab Government;" and the train pours out its glories into the darkness. My Lord is deeply stirred. He believes the Asian mystery has been solved. He returns to Government House and gives vent to his over-wrought feelings in smoke—Parascho cigarettes; then he telegraphs himself to sleep. Dreams sweep over him, issuing from the fabled gates of shining ivory. Meanwhile the Gryphon speeds on, yearning like a god in pain for his home away aphead in Kabul. Morning bashfully overtakes him; and the train dances into stations festooned with branches of olive and palm. A *feu-de-joie* of champagne corks is fired; special correspondents in clean white trousers enliven the scene; Baron Reuter himself inquires young man turns on rapturous telegrams; and a faint smile dawns darkly on the Gryphon's scorn-worn face. Merrily shrieks the whistling engine as the Punjab consul sliding down the rounds bows to welcome its curled darling. It spurns with contemptuous piston the vulgar corn-growing provinces of Couper: it seeks the fields that are sown with dragon's teeth; it hisses forward with furious joy, like the chariot of the Jain Heaven-booked Prophet. Already Egerton anticipates its welcome advent. He can hardly sit still on his pro-consular throne; he smiles in dockets and demi-officials; he walks up and down his chhaofer halls, and treads round the fragrant asphodel and snuffs the air. It is redolent with some rare effluvium; pomatumladen winds breathe across the daffadown dillies from the warm chambers of the south. A cloud crosses His Honor's face, a summer cloud dissolves in sunshine. "It is the pomade of Saul:—but it is our own glorious David whose unctuous curls carry the Elysian fragrance." Then taking up his harp and dancing an ecstatic measure, he sings :—

"He is coming, my Gryphon my swell;
He's coming, my Gryphon to dwell.
My heart would know him, and smell
The grease in his coal-black hair."

The whole of the Punjab is astir. Deputy Commissioners, and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Kookas, and Sikhs, and Mazhabi-Sikhs crowd the stations; but the Gryphon passes fiercely onwards. The light of battle is now in his eye; he is in uniform; a political sword hangs from his dhiani waist; a locking-post is fastened to his arm. Life burns wildly in his heart; time throbs along in hot seconds. Eternity unfolds around her far-receding horizons of glory. The train emits telegrams as it hurls itself forward:—"The Gryphon is well:—he is in the presence of his Future:—his History rises:—he is he is dr

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LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
HORNBY ROW.

Our NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE,
Proprietor.
Bombay, January, 1880.

KHANDALLA.
HARDWICKE'S HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN and replete with every Comfort. Lawn-tennis, Badminton, and Pigeon-shooting grounds for the use of Visitors. Excursions to Karlee Caves.

TERMS—RS. 5 PER DAY.
Tongas meet every train.
GOOD STABLING.
N. B.—Reduction made for a term and for families.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

HOGSHEADS	Rs. 78
KILDERKINS	" 39

Special rates for regular customers.
LYON & Co., Sole Agents for Bass & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

Star of India Brandy	Rs. 20 per doz.
LARRONDE FRERES'	
Margaux	Qts. at Rs. 14 per doz.
St. Girons	" " 13 "

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICES OF
COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s
MADEIRAS,
SPECIALLY BOTTLED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.

Labelled.	Sealed.	Price.
Selected	White	Rs. 18 per Doz.
Old Particular	Green	" 24 "
Choice Reserve	Black	" 28 "

REMINGTON & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	.. ..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	" 20 8
Geisunheimer	" 18 8	" 21 8
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	" 25 0
Steinwein	" 22 0	.. ..
Hochheimer	" 26 12	.. ..
Ruedesheimer	" 26 12	" 29 12
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	" 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	" 36 8	.. ..

*BRANDY.

Muller Frere's Brandy	" 18 0	.. ..
Houlestin & Co.'s do.	** 2 stars " 20 0	.. ..
Do. do.	*** 3 stars " 24 8	.. ..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s	*1 star Brandy " 22 0	.. ..

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Leoville	" 20 0	.. ..
Chateau Lalite	" 24 0	.. ..

From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chateau Dicun	" 26 0	" 28 0
Chatean d'Ulzan	" 26 0	.. ..
Chateau des Tours	" 26 0	" 28 0

BEER.

IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4

SUNDRIES.

Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey	" 24 0	.. ..

GERMAN ASPARAGUS AND SAUSAGES.

Gebratene Saucischen	Rs. 1 12 per tin.
Cervelatwurst	" 1 8 "
Mettwurst	" 1 6 "
Leberwurst	" 1 4 "

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1881.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 42 0	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	" 50 0	" 52 0

SPARKLING HOCK.
From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold	Rs. 42 0 Rs. 44 0

STILL HOCK.
Sole Agents of OTTO PRUMM, ESQ., MAYENCE, and of the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs. a.	Rs. a
Laubenheimer		from 13	0 to 16 0
Moselblumchen		15	0 ..
Niersteiner		15	0 ..
Brauneberger		19	0 ..
Hochheimer		from 19	0 to 22 0
Liebfraumilch		22	0 ..
Josephhofer		27	8 ..
Rudesheimer		26	12 ..
Rosenberg		31	8 ..
Steinberger		31	8 ..
Scharzhofberger		39	8 ..
Johannisberger		40	0 ..

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 18 4
Chateau Yquem	" 45 0

CLARETS.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

	Per doz. Qts.	Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts.
Medoc		10 0	13 0
St. Estephe		11 0	14 0
Haut Canon		13 8	16 8
Margaux		15 0	18 0
Chateau Larose		25 0	28 0
" Mouton Rothschild		36 0	.. ..
" Lafite		44 0	.. ..

BRANDY.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—	
Red Bars	Rs. 23 8
Gold	" 29 0

From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.

Louis Bechade, Statue and Star	Rs. 20 0

SIGG-SULZER & CO.
November, 1880

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

OVER 11,000 LBS. SOLD
WITHIN THIRTY-SEVEN MONTHS.

CONFECTIONERY.

ALMOND HARDBAKE, Cocoanut Hardbake or Eggs and Bacon, Pistachio Nut Hardbake, Almond Bar, Almond Toffee, Everton Toffee, Ginger Toffee, Lemon Caramels, Barley Sugar (red and white), Vanilla Rock, Lemon Star Rock, Strawberry Rock (pink), Orange Blossom Rock (yellow), Peppermint Paradise Twist, Peppermint Snow Rock, Victoria Rock, &c., &c.

FRUIT DROPS.

Acidulated Lemon (crystallized), Lemon Barley Sugar (red and white), Orange, Jargonel Pear, Peppermint, Pine-Apple, Raspberry, Rose, Strawberry, Apricot, Cherry, Cayenne, Vanilla, &c., &c.

All at 12 annas a lb., Cash. Re. 1 per lb if Booked.
12 lb. cases of assorted Sweets at Rs. 10 per case.
6 " " " 5 " "
Cash with order or per Value Payable Post.

SPECIALITIES.

Pistachio Nut Cream Bar, Vanilla Caramel, Cocoanut Cream Bar, and Chocolate Cream Toffee	Re. 1 per lb., Cash. Re. 1-4 if Booked.
Vanilla Chocolate, Chocolate Cream Bar, Combination Cream Bar, Vanilla Chocolate Paste, Italian Cream Chocolate	Rs. 2 per lb., Cash. Re. 2-4 if Booked.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MERCHANTS.

Our Sweets are universally admitted to be the Freshest, Cheapest, and Best obtainable in India, and we shall be obliged if you will send for case, and thus afford us an opportunity of proving the assertion.

For the information of our Friends in Bombay, we have pleasure to append the following:—

Dear Sirs,—Please send, as before, 2 boxes, 12 lb. each, of your delicious Sweetmeats. They are much admired.
T. N. HARWARD, Colonel,
Commanding R. A.
Mean Meer, 11th March 1880.

Dear Sirs,—Please send on trial to the "Darjeeling Club' three 12lb-cases of your assorted Sweets at 10 per case, and another case containing a lb each of your other Sweets. If the "Club" approves of the Sweets, the orders will be large.
M. POWER,
Honorary Secretary, Darjeeling Club.
Darjeeling, 3rd April, 1880.

Since the above order was executed, 32 cases of mixed Sweets have been supplied.

Dear Sirs,—Please send to Mess, 3rd Madras Cavalry, cases (of 12 lbs. each) of your mixed Sweets, same as last.
H. CRACROFT, Captain,
Mess Secretar.
Saugor, 1st June, 1880.

BUNCOMBE and CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, ALLAHABAD.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS & STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

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ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

PHOSPHO,
A NON-ALCOHOLIC SPARKLING RESTORER,
OR
GOOD TEMPLARS' CHAMPAGNE.

OUTWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should provide themselves with a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it allays the nausea preceding sea-sickness, and conduces to render a sea-voyage agreeable and of real benefit to an invalid.

SPORTSMEN will find "PHOSPHO" a most invigorating and sustaining drink for the field or jungle, bracing them up to bear an extraordinary amount of physical exertion with scarcely any subsequent fatigue. No Shikarree should go forth without a supply.

EXCURSIONISTS AND PICNIC PARTIES cannot be considered complete without a basket of "PHOSPHO," as it exhilarates the spirits and produces an amount of cheerfulness and conviviality required to make an excursion the really enjoyable thing intended.

☞ SOLD IN BASKETS CONTAINING THREE DOZEN CHAMPAGNE PINTS, Rs. 10; OR SIX DOZEN, Rs. 20.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND MINERAL-WATER MANUFACTURERS, POONA.
BOMBAY DEPOT—HANBURY & Co., CHEMISTS, CHURCH GATE STREET.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	... ...	...Rs. 20
Do. " large size	... ...	... " 25 and 30
Do. do. very superior	... ...	... " 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	... ...	... " 30 and 35
	formerly sold at...	" 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	... " 25, 30, 35, 40 &50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 ... " 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	... " 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	... " 25 to 35
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	... " 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	... " 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... " 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	... " 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	... " 65
Do. do. lever escapement	... " 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	... " 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	... " 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
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PATRONISED BY THE ARISTOCRACY AND THE ELITE, EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

V. PROTECTED BY THE ROYAL LETTERS PATENT, DATED OCTOBER 11, 1869. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
The New Curative Agent and only Reliable Remedy for Indigestion, Nervous and Liver Complaints Fevers, and all Functional Derangements.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC IN INDIA.

Beware of a WORTHLESS IMITATION, advertised in a few Indian Newspapers. Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne is the safest and most reliable preparation of Phosphorus, and the only medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Fraudulent Imitations are in no way recognized by the Medical Profession, and are either Useless or Positively Dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE in 1869, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines; but in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is old in Cases only by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the Globe.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Full Directions for use in the English, French, German Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages accompany each case.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Purchasers of this medicine should be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
And do not be pursuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitute.

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BENGAL...SMITH, STANISTREET, & Co.. Calcutta.	MADRAS.....BARRIE & Co., Madras.
Do. BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta.	LAHORE.....E. GILLON & Co., Lahore.
Do. R. SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co., Calcutta.	SIMLA & LAHORE E. PLOMER & Co., Combermere House.
BOMBAY...D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.	CEYLON.....J. MAITLAND & Co., Colombo.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 91.) Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M. D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a pure solution of PHOSPHORUS, not at all unpleasant in Flavour or Appearance, being a Perfectly Bright Liquor combined with Quinia Cyripidea and Xanthoxylum, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from Strychnia, and all dangerously Active Drugs Pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority, the only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for over-worked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Nerve Pain, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Impure Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system, dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy, and Fresh Vitality to the exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Fall-Powers, Paralysis, Nervous Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Being a natural RESTORATIVE, its Energising Effects are not followed by corresponding re-action, but are PERMANENT and are frequently shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nervous Power, with a feeling of Vigour, Strength, and Comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE gives back to the Human structure, in a suitable form, the Phosphoric or Lively Animating element of the which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the BRAIN, SPINAL MARROW, and NERVOUS SYSTEM, of a Nutritive, Tonic, and Invigorating character; thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more exhausting Processes of Life, maintaining that Buoyant Energy o the Brain and Mucular System which renders the MIND CHEERFUL, HAPPY, BRILLIANT, and ENERGETIC; entirely overcoming that Dull, Inactive, and Sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

TRUTH and RIGHT *versus* FALSEHOOD, PIRACY, and FRAUD.

A BASE FRAUD is being perpetrated by the advertisement of a Worthless Imitatation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, by some Ignorant, Unscrupulous Pretenders, who do not Publish their Address; the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT, insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad by the Fraudulent use of my Trade Mark Phosphodyne, and the Base Piracy of my Advertisements and my Patients' Testimonials, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

NOTICE AND WARNING.—To Medicine Vendors and the Public in Great Britain, India, China, and the Colonies. —DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is the only Medicine bearing the name DR. PHOSPHODYNE that has the Sanction of the British Government, and for which her Majesty's Registrar of "Trade Marks" has granted Certificates to DR. LALOR, given him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada and India. Therefore DR. LALOR'S is the only Legitimate and Genuine PHOSPHODYNE, and none other has or can be Registered under the "Trades Marks Act" of Great Britain. Statements to the contrary are Impudent Falsehoods.

IGNORANT AND COWARDLY DOGS MAY BARK, BUT DARE NOT BITE, NEITHER MAY THEY EXHIBIT THEIR FALSE TALES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export,
Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS the name Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England, is blown in the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, IF NOT IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.

The Phosphoric Treatment of Disease, with Cures, post free, from
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

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Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Ceylon.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Gillon Bros., Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Ball, Hobson, & Co., Chemists, Umballa.
Rangoon Medical Hall, 72, Merchant Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore, and Meerut.
And all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

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WATCHMAKERS.
Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

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A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.
Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

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All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.
Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

ANDRÉ'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,
1880 PATTERN.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

ANDRE & CO., HATTERS, 127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

ANDRE & CO. have this year (1880) adapted to their "TERAI HATS" a perfect ventilator, which, by unscrewing, may be easily adjusted to either the siugle or double hat.

RECOMMENDATIONS from

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR DIGHTON MACNAGHTEN PROBYN, C.B., K.C.S.I., Equerry to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.
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LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the name "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street, London," with the Royal Arm is in the lining.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders through out India, Ceylon, &c. "

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &c., &c.,

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

JUST RECEIVED
TAM O'SHANTEE HATS.
GRANDMOTHER'S BONNETS.
JERSEYS IN ALL COLOURS.
READYMADE COSTUMES.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB-HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Case. Qts.	Pts.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
34 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or (After-Mouton ..)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan .. (Dinner)	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer .. (Wines)	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose .. (Dinner)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien .. .. (Wines)	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	11 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4	11 8	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 0
13 0	15 0	Pauillac do. for Cup ..	13 8	15 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light ..	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour ..	20 0	22 0
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.. ..	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine ..	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

55 8	58 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled..	58 0	61 0
53 8	56 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	56 0	59 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING ..	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	31 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ..	26 8	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry..	41 0	49 0
28 12	31 12	A. DE PAUL	30 0	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, edium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Hock, excellent Wine ..	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]..	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior..	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow ..	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old .. .. gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior.. black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera	30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior .. .. black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry .. red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium .. .. yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine .. .. white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour yellow seal	17 8
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior .. black seal	29 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine .. ..red seal	34 0

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.	PORT.	1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine .. red seal	20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port	15 0	17 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ..	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow " ..	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
26 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	ANIMAL and Iced Liqueurs, Choice ..	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy..	28 8
27 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old..	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ..	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
16 12	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch	17 8
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure..	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	" .. ..